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PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

Leys

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AROUND THE WORLD.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Bar silver has been reduced to 31d. per ounce in London.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The Grand Duke George, second son of the czar, is in a critical condition, and Grand Duke Michael is in danger from inflammation of the lungs.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Bulowai says: King Lobengula's followers are entrenched close to the Zambesi river. The chiefs near the scene of the massacre of the Wilson party have submitted and are making claims.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—The government announced that in view of the beginning of the export season, it does not propose to maintain the minimum rate for council bills and that 1 to 1½ offers be considered on their merits. Amalgamation has been caused by this step and business is completely disorganized.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Ex-Governor William Gaston, one of the greatest lawyers and most prominent democrats in the state, is dead. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, was mayor of Boston during the great fire and in 1874 he was elected governor of the state by 70,000 majority over Talbot. Since then he has remained in private life and practiced law.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Minister Thurston of Hawaii said to an associated press reporter this morning that he knew nothing of the reported demands of Minister Willis on President Dole for the return of all correspondence on the subject of the restoration of the queen, as brought by the steamer Monowai to San Francisco last night, and therefore he declined to comment on it.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—News is received from West Feliciana parish that a negro set fire to a corn crib. A mob organized to horsewhip him. When the crowd reached his cabin he opened fire on them, killing a white man named Roberts and seriously wounding the son of the proprietor of the plantation. The mob then broke in the doors, took the negro out, hanged him and riddled his body with bullets.

They Can't Agree in Colorado.
DENVER, Jan. 20.—A labor parade, expected to be the largest of the kind ever seen here, will be held to-morrow to protest against an immediate adjournment of the legislature. The joint conference committee of the house and senate to bring about an early adjournment was in session all day, but failed to reach an agreement. There probably will be two reports, the majority favoring immediate adjournment and the minority insisting on passing populist bills.

More War in Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—Colonel Ward, adjutant general of the department of Colorado, has received a telegram from Washington notifying him that the army department has been advised that a band of Mexican marauders led by Victor Ochoa have taken refuge in the United States, near Silver City, N. M. A detachment has been ordered to move against them at once.

DOLE'S SHARP LETTER

Willis Thinks the President of the United States Has Been Insulted.

LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE

Dole Refuses Either to Withdraw His Remarks or to Make Specifications and Willis Is All Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The president transmitted to congress to-day a quantity of Hawaiian correspondence, with this note:

I transmit herewith dispatches received yesterday from our minister at Hawaii, with certain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary letter dated Dec. 27, 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, minister of foreign affairs for the provisional government, addressed to our Minister Willis after the arrival of my message at Honolulu, with copies of instructions given our minister.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The chief features of the correspondence on letters passing between Willis and the president, in one of which the minister complains of the utterance of Dole as reflecting on the president of the United States, and a letter from Dole in which he specifically inquires of Willis if his instructions authorized the use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last message of the president to congress and the last instructions from Gresham.

The following is Dole's first letter to Willis, the letter which Willis claims casts serious reflections on the president of the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HONOLULU, Dec. 27, 1893.

SIR: Pending further action of the government of the United States upon matters contained in your communication of Dec. 19, and my reply to the same, dated Dec. 23, I desire to call your excellency's most serious attention to the dangerous critical condition of this community, arising, I must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed and the language which you used in public and in communications to this government, and also out of the published letter of the secretary of state of the United States and the president's message on the subject of the restoration of the monarchy. I do not, however, claim or intimate that this unfortunate situation has been intentionally created by you or by the government which you represent, but arises from the natural construction of your attitude and the ambiguous terms of the statements referred to. At the time of your arrival in this country, the forces of this government were organized and amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder. After your arrival you made communications regarding your policy which were ambiguous, and for several weeks you failed to disclose your intentions and have only partially done so at the present moment, leaving this government to infer what your intentions would be from the letter from Gresham and the president's message, in which it has been declared in very distinct language that the deposed queen ought to be restored to the throne by the government of the United States, and to leave us to infer that this assumed obligation would be discharged. Your language expressed in public declared that you intended to perform some act when the proper time arrived, without disclosing what that act would be.

Under these circumstances there arose at once a general feeling of distrust. The natural inference from your attitude, your language and your refusal to disclose your purpose, and from Gresham's letter and the president's message, was and is that you intended to use force to maintain your policy. The fact is well known that you, as admitted by yourself in your communication of Dec. 19, without the consent or knowledge of this government, have held negotiations with the deposed queen for the purpose of overthrowing this government. The apprehensions of both political parties, as well as of persons who remain neutral in these matters, is that you hold instructions to use physical force for the restoration of the monarchy. I am not prepared to state that this government entertains this opinion, although its want of information to the contrary has compelled it to act as if it were correct. In consequence of your attitude in this behalf, the enemies of the government, believing it is your intention to restore the monarchy by force, have been emboldened. Threats of assassination of the officers of this government have been made. The police force is frequently informed of conspiracies to create disorder. Aged and sick persons of all nationalities have been and are in sore distress and anxious children in the schools are agitated by a near political disturbance. Wives, sisters and daughters of residents, including many Americans, have been in daily apprehension of civil disorder, many of them having armed themselves in preparation therefor. Citizens have made preparation in their homes for defense against assaults which may rise directly or indirectly from such a conflict. Persons have begun to pack their valuables with a view of immediate departure. Large quantities of bandages have been prepared. Unprotected women have received promise of an asylum from the Japanese representative against possible disturbance arising in consequence of American invasion. Rumors of the intended landing of your forces for offensive purposes have agitated the community many days. The situation for weeks has been one of warfare without the incident of actual combat. Even the ex-queen has called upon the government for protection, which was awarded her.

Owing to your attitude the government has been compelled by public apprehension largely to increase its military force at great expense. Its offices have been placed and still continue in a condition of defense and preparation for siege, and the community has been put into a state of mind bordering on terrorism. The government has most earnestly sought from you and through our representative at Washington from your government, some assurance that force would not be used, and has failed to obtain it. Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that a disturbance may be created at any moment. I am informed by the military authorities, while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and a conflict of armed forces and insurrections, or to prevent loss of life and property. The government is reluctant to believe this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the president of the United States. I have therefore to ask you to inform me with the least delay, whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms. In any event I trust you will be able in your reply to give assurance that will tend to allay the apprehension existing in the community. I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, your excellency's obedient servant.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Minister Foreign Affairs.

The remainder of the correspondence consists of communications between Willis and Dole arising out of the statements made in the latter's letter as given above. Under date of Dec. 27, Willis submits that as these statements reflect upon the president of the United States and his diplo-

matic agent they should "in view of their gravity be set forth with more particularity and certainty." Each important statement in the Dole letter is cited and specifications are asked, the letter closing with the opinion that Dole upon reexamination will not feel at liberty to affix his signature to such extraordinary declaration. On Dec. 29, Dole replied that it was not necessary further to go into the matter as the president's message to congress satisfactorily answered the question as to the future action of the administration. Then follows the letter of Willis suggesting the withdrawal from the government records of all this correspondence, to which Dole politely declined to assent. Then follows the last enclosure, a letter dated Jan. 1, from Willis to Dole, renewing the request for specifications as to the allegations made by Dole in order that he (Willis) may answer them, as he is fully prepared to show that they were not warranted by the facts. This letter expresses regret at the Dole communication as it "brings for the first time official information of warlike preparations described by (Dole) caused by and intended for the diplomatic and military representatives of the United States."

Take Your Choice.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Hawaiian correspondence, after being referred, at once displaced all other comment among public men at the capital. The republican leaders regarded the position of President Dole as impregnable and they were stirred to jest and humor at the expense of Minister Willis. The democratic leaders of the house admitted that the correspondence did not add any cheering information to that already before them. They freely complimented Willis for the diplomacy with which he dealt with the questions and situations.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Hawaiian Correspondence Breaks the M. notony of the Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the house the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, the pending amendment being that of Henderson of Iowa to substitute the existing rates in agricultural products for the agricultural schedule in the Wilson bill. Wilson asked unanimous consent that on Tuesday three hours be set aside for a discussion of the coal schedule, and three hours for the iron schedule. Agreed to. McRae, democrat, of Arkansas, gave notice that he would offer only an amendment to strike out the sugar bounty.

The Henderson amendment to substitute the present law for the agricultural schedule was lost, 116 to 63. After some discussion Crane of Texas offered an amendment to reduce the duty on wool goods from 40 and 45 per cent. to 25 per cent. Jerry Simpson offered an amendment to place all cotton and woolen goods on the free list. A long debate followed. Both amendments were defeated without division.

After reading the Hawaiian message of transmission, at the request of Hitt the Dole letter was read. It elicited republican applause at several points. Afterward, at the request of McCree, Willis' reply was read and it in turn received the approving plaudits of the democrats. The subsequent correspondence evoked alternate applause on one side or the other, the republicans signifying their approval of President Dole's letter, the democrats of Willis' communication. Party lines seemed strictly drawn. At the conclusion of the reading of the message and the accompanying papers, they were referred to the committee on foreign affairs and the consideration of the bill was resumed, but for the rest of the afternoon Hawaii was almost the sole topic of conversation on the floor.

Dingley's amendment to change the rates on lime from 10 per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of 6 cents per hundred pounds, was lost. At 5:30 the committee rose and the house recessed until 8 o'clock, with the amendment by Hitt pending to force Canada to admit our coal free in return for free admission of Canadian coal into the United States.

When the house resumed its session to-night, Talbot, democrat of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the tariff bill and was followed by C. W. Stone, republican of Pennsylvania, in opposition. Boatner, democrat of Louisiana, censured the ways and means committee for reporting a bill which, he asserted, savored so much of the protective policy. He thought the ways and means committee should have placed a duty upon sugar instead of maintaining a bounty on that article. Strong, republican of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the bill, as did Wheeler, republican of Illinois.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Walter Phipps Shoots Two Women and Then Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Walter Phipps shot and dangerously wounded Mrs. James McCormick and Elma Erickson on State street to-day. He then committed suicide. Phipps had been on a spree and entered a room where Miss Erickson was putting her things in order. What led to the tragedy is unknown. A pistol shot was heard and the screams of the girl resounded. Mrs. McCormick rushed in and found the girl on the floor with a bullet hole in her head. Phipps was standing over her. He fired at Mrs. McCormick, hitting her in the head also. He then ran down stairs, fired at the barkeeper and then shot himself dead. It is believed that both women will die.

NO CUT THIS MONTH.

That is the Report Among the N. P. Trainmen at St. Paul.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—Among the Northern Pacific trainmen the report is in circulation that there will be no cut in their wages, none at least for the month of January. The cut was to go into effect this month, but pending the consultation between the receivers and the court regarding the recent consultation between the receivers and the men, it is the report that the matter will stand as it was and go over January. The trainmen are anticipating an order from the general manager's office to this effect.

Mrs. Cleveland Shakes Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Cleveland held a public reception to-day and shook hands with a multitude of people almost as great as on New Year's day.

ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE

Active Preparations for the Big International Battle.

CORBETT IS THE FAVORITE

About \$250,000 Waiting to Be Placed on the Californian at 2 to 1—Mitchell Has Trained Down to 162 Pounds.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 20.—The Duval Athletic club managers are confident to a degree that they will be able to pull off the big fight within 30 miles of this city. They declare that no power on earth, short of the failure of one of the principals to appear, can stop them. Further than this they maintain the utmost secrecy. They declare that only Mitchell and Corbett will know in advance the spot where the ring is to be pitched. Bowden will ride in the cab of the engine and the engineer will be instructed to stop wherever he orders. The demand made by Mitchell that he be given information as to where the contest is to be pulled off by Tuesday morning will probably be denied him. If he is told anything at all, very likely it will be a point far removed from the scene of the contemplated action.

All manner of talk has been indulged in of late as to the weight of Mitchell. An associated press reporter was today taken to the quarters of the Britisher on Anastasia island, by "Bat" Masterson and saw Mitchell mount the scales and weigh himself. Mitchell had just finished his morning exercises, which consisted of a 12-mile run, wrestling bouts with Fogarty, Hall and O'Donnell and light work at the punching bags. When he mounted the scales, attired only in a man's livery, he belied the claims which have variously fixed his weight at 185 to 174. His hitherto prominent paunch had completely left him. His limbs were trained down finely. The muscles of his back stood out in ridges across an expanse which had been thinned down to ribs. The flabby neck and double chin were gone, and, all in all, he looked no more like the Mitchell familiar to theater audiences than if there was no affinity between the two. He was a bit backward about adjusting the weights on the bar in the presence of the reporter. He cogitated a moment, and then said with a swagger, "I don't care." He dropped the index along until the weight came to a perfect balance. "There is the weight," said Mitchell, and the reporter bending over saw the beam register 162 pounds.

Mitchell afterwards talked freely about the fight, but throughout evinced a marked lack of faith in the ability of the club to pull it off. He intimated that if it did not take place the blame would be on the club or on Corbett. He accused the club of acting in bad faith, showing every attention to Corbett and ignoring him. This afternoon J. H. Edwards, the theatrical manager, charged bluffing and bad faith against Corbett and his friends. Al Smith, a well-known New York sport, called him down by offering to bet him two to one any sum up to \$20,000 that Corbett would win and added that he would give Edwards a new suit of clothes for every \$500 he bet into the bargain. The offers were not taken. It is believed that there is close to a quarter of a million of Corbett money waiting to be bet at 2 to 1. Dwyer Brothers are ready to tap their exchequers, and Al Smith, if pushed, will bet \$50,000, Buck Thompson half as much, and Fred Tarral close to \$10,000 on the Californian, and Colonel Hopkins half as much more. The scarcity of Mitchell money, however, has practically called a halt in betting. Ike Thompson, the bookmaker, however, offers to bet \$15,000 on Mitchell against \$40,000.

Dan Creedon and Fitzsimmons are formally matched for a go of as many rounds as the authorities will stand at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Feb. 3, for the gate receipts.

Auction pools sold to-night, but the betting was very slow. Mitchell sold at \$25, Corbett going up to \$35. Nothing better than this was secured. "Honest John" Kelly, the referee, arrived from New York this afternoon. The Corbett people made a formal demand upon the club that the purse be turned over to Kelly. At the close of the conference the Corbett party announced their full satisfaction. It was given out to-day that Corbett will enter the ring on Thursday weighing nearly 155 pounds.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—"Bat" Masterson, in a letter to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, says he picks Mitchell for a sure winner. In the letter he says in his opinion "Mitchell has been the victim of most unfair and unsportsmanlike criticism at the hands of Corbett and his henchmen."

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Among the passengers of the steamer Etruria which arrived to-night were "Pony" Moore, father-in-law of Charles Mitchell, the pugilist. Accompanying him are his wife and Mrs. Mitchell and her son.

Where Is Roder Haggard?

GUADALAJARA, Mex., Jan. 20.—A few weeks ago a Spaniard named Francisco Perez arrived at America, this state, with documents and drawings showing the location of hidden treasures amounting to \$1,500,000, secured a century or more ago by a band of brigands, all of whom were afterwards killed or driven out of the country. He has already found an iron box filled with gold coin and jewelry worth \$500,000.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The bank statement is as follows:

Reserve, increase	\$16,171,000
Loans, decrease	1,500,000
Specie, increase	5,325,000
Legal tenders, increase	9,421,000
Deposits, increase	14,392,000

The banks now hold \$102,754,000 in excess of legal requirements.

SNOW IN CALIFORNIA.

The Worst Storm Experienced in Twenty Years Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The worst snow storm for 20 years is reported from points in the northern part of the state. At Redding the snow is drifting badly, causing a number of accidents. The river

is rising rapidly, and the low-lying country is threatened with inundation. At Sisson the snowfall lasted 24 hours and is 48 inches deep. All northbound trains are blocked. A furious snow storm is raging in the mountains northwest of Sacramento on the line of the Southern Pacific. All the snow plows are at work in the mountains, and all the available men are at work shoveling snow. Thus far all trains have been kept moving.

NORTHROP'S THIRD TRIAL.

A Change of Sentiment in Park County Regarding the Death Penalty.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 20.—Three times for the same offense has Charles Northrup been placed on trial for his life in the district court of Park county. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and the second trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. An appeal to the supreme court resulted in a new trial being granted. After two years of imprisonment in the county jail Charles Northrup appeared in court to-day for the third time. His attorneys made a motion for continuance until the next term of court on the ground that the only eye-witnesses to the tragedy were outside the jurisdiction of the court. The affidavit of what these witnesses would testify to, however, was acquiesced in by the defense and the motion for continuance was overruled.

It took the entire afternoon to secure a jury, and 41 different persons were called before a jury could be secured. At the first trial of the case many jurors were excused because they were opposed to capital punishment. Public sentiment, however, seems to have greatly changed on this subject in Park county in the past two years, for in the examination of jurors to-day only two of 41 had scruples against inflicting the death penalty. This change of opinion has no doubt been brought about by the numerous murders committed in Park county within the past few years, no guilty person as yet having been made to expiate his crime on the gallows. The prisoner was hardly as nervous to-day as when he appeared in court on former occasions, and no doubt he has hopes of getting off with a light sentence, if not, indeed, set free. At 6 o'clock this evening a full jury was secured and on Monday the trial will begin anew.

TO COMBINE THEIR FORCES.

Five Farmers' Organizations Agree to Unite for Action.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The National Farmers' alliance in convention here has taken the first step toward the confederation of the agricultural bodies of the United States. A definite plan of reorganization, to include five prominent orders of the country, was adopted to-day and a committee was appointed to secure its adoption by other unions. The organization will be called the Farmers' union. The alliance men are confident that it will receive the hearty endorsement of the agricultural interests of all sections. The persons at the head of the movement say they have already received the virtual endorsement of the Grange, Farmers' Mutual Benefit association and the Patrons of Industry. The Farmers' union will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois and it is expressly provided that it shall be a non-sectarian organization. The constitution and by-laws will be based on the form of the constitution of the United States and the plan of the general government or its legislative, executive and judicial departments. One of the specified objects of the corporation is to promote social harmony and entertainment for the families of isolated farmers. Secretary of Agriculture Morton was sharply criticized.

REMARKS BY CHARLEY FOSTER.

Carlisle in His Opinion Is Evading the Spirit of the Law.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster says the story that a year ago he had plates made for the bond issue which President Harrison stopped, is not true. He said he favored the bond issue in case the reserve went below \$100,000,000, but it did not do so during Harrison's term. He declares Harrison never discussed the point, but he is of the impression he would have favored it had the reserve fallen below the fixed limit. In reply to a question as to whether the secretary has the right to issue bonds under the act of 1875, he said: "It is my view that the law did not contemplate selling bonds to meet current governmental expenses, which is really what Carlisle proposes, but he undoubtedly has authority to sell bonds to replenish the reserve. He can do that, then pay it out for current expenses, then sell more bonds to bring up the reserve again, and so on, but this evades the spirit of the law, in my opinion."

AND THE WIND BLEW.

Many Buildings in Dallas Wrecked by a Vigorous Cyclone.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A special to the Republic from Dallas, Texas, says: This morning a cyclone, attended with thunder and lightning and rain, traversed Dallas and East Dallas, demolishing or damaging more than 100 buildings and killing Royal Seate, an orphan boy. A son of J. Mixer, who was sleeping with Seate, was seriously injured. Robert Scott, whose barn was wrecked, was injured. The Christian church and the M. E. church building in Oak Cliff were totally wrecked. The power house of the Rapid Transit railway was partially destroyed. Several buildings at the fair grounds were blown down. Three cotton gin buildings were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. About 30 dwellings in East Dallas were more or less damaged. The total damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Victims the Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The reason given by the president for vetoing the New York & New Jersey bridge bill is that it provides for piers in the river which are likely in the future to interfere with commerce. Competent engineers, he says, believe the river can be spanned without piers.

The B. & A. P. is the only line running exclusive passenger train between Butte and Anaconda; four trains each way daily; running time reduced to one hour and ten minutes.

SEVENTEEN YEARS EACH

The Court Intimates That It's a Light Sentence for the Offense.

HELENA'S BOLD BANDITS

One of Them Declares He is as Innocent as the Almighty, But He Goes to Deer Lodge Just the Same.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Jan. 20.—Seventeen years in prison for holding up T. Wassweiler's family in their home on Nov. 22 is the sentence given by Judge Hunt to James Milford and James Stone. Milford told the court: "I can swear with my right hand above me that I am as innocent of this charge as the good Lord Almighty above us, and I therefore should not be punished for it."

Judge Hunt said, "I hope that the severity of the sentences which have been imposed in cases of robbery would have acted as deterrent to the commission of like offenses, but it seems otherwise. There is little sympathy within me for any masked men who will go to a family residence and with loaded pistols take what money or other valuables are there. There is very little evidence that you were criminals before this offense. The testimony would tend to prove that you had been in jail, but it might be for misdemeanors, and your past records ought not to militate against you in this case. If they did I would feel it a duty to impose sentences which would confine you for the balance of your natural lives."

He then sentenced them to 17 years each.

FACTIONS IN THE N. P.

Bryant Ives Petitions the Court to Protect the Company.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Attorney J. F. Harper, acting for Bryant Ives, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, has filed a petition in the United States court asking the court to protect the rights of the company, which, it is alleged, are infringed by the action of the receivers, and that the court issue an order directing the receivers to furnish the company the necessary accommodations for transacting business. The petition tells how the directors were ousted by the stockholders at the recent election, especially Thomas F. Oakes, president, who is one of the receivers.

The petition states that George N. Baxter, treasurer; G. H. Earl, secretary, and J. A. Baxter, auditor, suddenly resigned as officers of the company, but retained their respective positions under the receivers, thus leaving the company without officers, and the officers mentioned, the petition alleges, will take no action unless with the sanction of the receivers. The officers were induced to resign, it is alleged, by the receivers, on pain of being discharged from the employ of the company. The petition then goes on to relate how formal demands were made upon the receivers for the return of the properties of the company, which demands were denied. The matter will be heard on Feb. 8.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Brayton Ives, president of the Northern Pacific, has issued in behalf of the stockholders a circular regarding the operations of the concern under the receivers. It contains a lengthy complaint of the present management. It states that during October, November and December the decrease in the earnings amounted to more than \$2,000,000. The receivership of Oakes is vigorously commented upon and concludes with a request for the support of the directors by the stockholders.

Only a Horse Stealing Raid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The following telegram was received in answer to inquiries by the associated press: "I have been informed that sensational telegrams have been directed from El Paso to the press throughout the United States about a revolution in Chihuahua. Such telegrams are untrue. We have no revolution, nor have we had one in the state of Chihuahua. The present rumors are simply based on the fact that between 20 and 30 cowboys from Texas crossed the border on a horse-stealing raid, and are being pursued by Mexican soldiers. They will soon be captured and punished. (Signed.) M. AGENDADA, Governor of the State of Chihuahua."

At the Montana.

Those registered at the Montana yesterday were: H. R. Cocker, St. Paul; Robert L. McGill, St. Paul; Walter Mackay and wife, Butte; C. P. Stacey, Chicago; George W. Bruce, Butte; James Dugan, San Francisco; R. W. Hayes, Omaha; J. H. Hall, city; Israel Gibbs, Warm Springs.

Real Estate Transfers.

BUTTE, Jan. 20.—The following real estate transfers were filed for record since our last report:

William Beck et al to Lillian Lathlean, lots 1 and 18, block 4, and lot 7, block 21, and lot 7 in block 7, Park City addition	\$ 100.00
Charles Colbert to the Miners' Lumber company, a lot of ground on the Red Cliff side claim	200.00

Death of Colorado's First Governor.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—Ex-Governor William Gilpin, the first governor of Colorado, died this morning. He was appointed by Lincoln in 1861. He was found dead in bed.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which possesses peculiar curative power.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. Street car tickets over Butte Street railway given away free with each railroad ticket purchased between Butte, Gregson's and Anaconda, via Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railway. No extra charge.

If you desire information in regard to tickets, time of train, freight rates, etc., ring up No. 15 by telephone, or call at B. & A. P. depot.